

HOLD UP CAR ON THE BOWERY IN WILD WEST STYLE

Four Men With Revolvers Awa Conductors, Passengers and Motorman.

ELUDE A POLICEMAN.

Jump as Crash of Breaking Glass Brings Him to Scene.

While a south-bound Third avenue car was speeding down the Bowery, between Houston and Prince streets, at 3:45 A. M. to-day, three men armed with revolvers held up the conductor and robbed him of all the money he had. The car was crowded with women and their escorts, returning from east side balls and parties. The hold-up men grabbed the conductor while he was collecting fares and, seizing his arms, forced him through the packed aisle before any one realized what was happening.

"Keep this car going or I'll kill you," he said. As the men whipped out their pistols and drove the conductor back, one of the women screamed.

"You shut up," he said, "or I'll shoot you!" This quieted the woman, but one of the robbers in shoving the conductor roughly about pushed his elbow through the glass of the rear vestibule.

The crash attracted the attention of Policeman Rutledge, of the Eldridge street station, who was standing at the corner of Prince street and the Bowery.

He ran up to the car, shouting to the motorman to stop. As he saw the man with the revolver standing beside the motorman at the lever, the patrolman drew his own revolver and fired. He then signaled the gun of the police revolver, for he ran back through the car, knowing the loaded crowd, and yelled:

"Jump! Here's a cop!" The men on the platform let go of the conductor and dropped off the car before the motorman had time to throw on the brakes and stop it.

They scattered, as one by one they struck the street and vanished in two or three directions. Police officers, thinking that somebody on the car might have been hurt, jumped aboard.

He took the conductor's number and heard the story. Then he told the motorman to hold the car while he pursued the robbers. He told the motorman to hold the car while he pursued the robbers.

When the policeman returned the car had gone on the conductor and motorman evidently fearing to be late on their run. The conductor was William Hughes and the motorman Edward Buckley.

One of the passengers had waited behind to give the policeman what details he could however.

Menaced All With Pistol. He said that the robbers boarded the car at Eighth street. They seemed to be working men on their way to early jobs.

The highwaymen kept quiet till the car reached Houston street and then one of the middle-aged men got up and, reaching behind him, produced a revolver with as much deliberation as if he were pulling out a handkerchief.

"Come on," he said to the other men. The man who had produced the revolver walked to the front platform. He turned to the passengers on his way.

"If you ain't looking for trouble don't make a holler," he remarked, grimly indicating that the car was to stop.

The police of the Mulberry street station sent out detectives to find the conductor and motorman, and to bring them to Police Headquarters.

Help Wanted To-Day! As advertised for in The Morning World's Want Directory.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1908. Addressers 10, Janitors 10, Agents 10, Janitors 10, Apprentices 2, Janitors 10, Artists 2, Janitors 10, Bakers 6, Janitors 10, Barbers 2, Janitors 10, Bookkeepers 2, Janitors 10, Boys 58, Janitors 10, Bricklayers 1, Janitors 10, Butchers 2, Janitors 10, Cabinet Makers 4, Janitors 10, Carpenters 2, Janitors 10, Cashiers 2, Janitors 10, Chambermaids 17, Janitors 10, Chefs 3, Janitors 10, Cleaners 2, Janitors 10, Cooks (M) 4, Janitors 10, Cooks (F) 2, Janitors 10, Dressmakers 2, Janitors 10, Dry Cleaners 2, Janitors 10, Electricians 2, Janitors 10, Elevator Runners 2, Janitors 10, Embroiderers 2, Janitors 10, Engravers 2, Janitors 10, Estimators 2, Janitors 10, Fitters 2, Janitors 10, Foundries 2, Janitors 10, Gardeners 2, Janitors 10, Girls 2, Janitors 10, Housework 113, Janitors 10, Housewives 1, Janitors 10.

The World printed to-day 1,260 Help Ads., 702 more than all other New York papers combined.

WIVES REMOVE STRIKE AFTER TROOPS LEAVE

Driven by Threats They Force Husbands Who Returned to Quit Again.

The strike of the Polish and Slavonian brick and pottery workers at Perth Amboy, N. J., was broken for a few hours this morning, when about three hundred men went back to work in the Perth Amboy, Baritan and Kearsney plants of the National Fireproofing Company.

Then the strikers who had remained firm forced the wives and children of the weak-kneed deserters into the same.

All the women and children of the men who had gone back to work were herded from their homes by the strikers and informed that unless they got their husbands and fathers to quit work their houses would be destroyed and they would be killed.

Working and screaming the women and their broods flocked to the Perth Amboy plant, stormed the gates and rushed inside, imploring the men folk to forsake their jobs.

At the same time the irreconcilable strikers gathered in a hillside near by, threw their hats in the air, booted and fired revolvers. Deputy Sheriffs and armed guards made a rush for them and forced them to disperse, but in the mean time the tears and pleadings of the women and children had availed and every man in the big plant had thrown away his tools and again gone on strike.

The women in the Baritan and Kearsney plants quit an hour later.

Strikebreakers in Troops Out. This piece of strategy on the part of the strike leaders aroused the pottery and brick yard owners to instant action. Barges carrying 20 strikebreakers, which were towed down from this city yesterday and had been anchored near South Amboy, were moved up the Baritan River to the Perth Amboy plant and there the strikebreakers embarked and went to work.

Col. Dungan, of the New Jersey National Guard, and the two companies of militia remaining on duty in the strike district left at noon. A special train took the militiamen to their homes in New Brunswick and Princeton.

Strikebreakers were sent to the pottery and brick yards, and a couple of hundred private guards armed with rifles are now doing picket duty and guarding the plants of the companies involved in the strike.

Bloodshed Almost Certain. The private guards were recruited by a detective agency of this city. They are armed with powerful rifles and have been instructed to use them. There is certain to be bloodshed and fighting if the strikers move against this crowd of reckless daredevils recruited from the slums of New York.

Today's demonstration by the strikers showed that they are armed with revolvers. Having no union, they are without strike benefits. Nearly all have reached the end of their scanty resources.

They are covered by the more dominant spirits, who have not hesitated to counsel violence.

For a time this morning it appeared that the strike was about over. This was pay day at the various plants along the Baritan River, and the bosses seized upon the opportunity to do some fine work.

It is the custom in the brick yards and pottery works to hold back two weeks' wages from the \$1 a day and \$13.5 a day employees. All the men had come to them this two weeks hold-out and a few days pay for work done before the strike was declared.

Many Faced Starvation. They were on hand in droves when the whistles blew at seven o'clock this morning. Through interpreters notice was given that all those who demanded their two weeks' pay would be instantly discharged, while those who accepted what was due, outside of that, would be given their old jobs. Some three hundred men, being penniless and having wives and children facing starvation, accepted the terms of the company and went back to work.

The understanding was that they were to get a slight increase in wages, but the strikers, but the strike leaders, the women and children in reserve. They marched to the plant, and there they were met by the strikebreakers, who were armed with revolvers and knives and forced the strikebreakers to retreat. The strikers then returned to the plant, and the strikebreakers were ordered to leave.

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ARCHBOLD RAGE AS KELLOGG QUESTIONS ABOUT STANDARD OIL

(Continued from First Page.)

That there was no evidence to show that the Standard Oil had figured in the deal. Mr. Archbold had no knowledge of the inside facts of the sale, he said.

They Got the Property. "Well, the net results were that you got the oil out of the properties of the Manhattan Company."

"Do you know Mr. James McDonald?" "Yes, he was formerly a Standard Oil representative in London, being connected with the Anglo-American Company."

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COUNSEL PLEADS WITH JURY FOR BAKER JENKINS

Testimony All In, Trial Closes With Appeal for His Acquittal.

The case of John G. Jenkins, who has been on trial for ten days in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, charged with embezzlement of \$50,000 from the defunct Jenkins Trust Company, was hurried toward its close when Stephen Baldwin, attorney for Jenkins, began summing up at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and both he and District Attorney Clarke said their addresses to the jury would be brief.

Today's session was the highlight of the trial, and once, after one of the witnesses, William Conkling, former secretary of the Jenkins Trust Company, had become very confused and contradicted himself and a wave of laughter swept over the courtroom.

Justice Kelly pointed his desk with his gavel and threatened punishment to the mischievous spectators.

"This man is on trial for a crime, and this is the Supreme Court of Brooklyn," said Justice Kelly. "If there is any lack of respect I will know the reason why."

Then he directed the court officers to find the men who laughed and bring them before the bar of the court. But the court officers' search was unsuccessful and in a few minutes Conkling resumed his testimony.

Demanding Loan Book. District Attorney Clarke had asked the former secretary if he had known of the loans Jenkins is charged with having made to the Jenkins brokerage company, and first Conkling said he did not know of them, but then he corrected himself afterward.

Lawyer Baldwin attempted to prove by Conkling that the loans made by Jenkins Trust Company had been along correct and legal lines, but Mr. Clarke would not allow the testimony to proceed until the loan book was brought into court.

Witness Mr. Baldwin became angry because he couldn't continue questioning the witness while the motion picture was being shown, and there was a sharp little wordy set-to between the lawyers.

The principal witness to-day was Florence Morton, of No. 123 Centre street, Orange, N. J., who is charged with having been the broker who introduced Jenkins to the market value of the collateral put up by Jenkins to secure the loans.

Lawyer Baldwin began summing up for the defense after recess. Jenkins moved for a new trial, and the court all through the trial to a chair directed in front of the court clerk. The ex-banker swore that he was not guilty of the crime of the past ten days. From time to time he would force a smile to his lips, but he was not smiling.

Mr. Baldwin argued that the prosecution had not established a case that Jenkins was guilty of the crime of the past ten days. He denied that it had been proved that Jenkins had been "dummed" loans and said that in every case collateral had followed the loans.

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SECOND ACQUITTAL FOR ACRIELLI

Jury Decides in Favor of Accused Coroner Twice in Two Days.

Coroner Peter T. Acritelli was to-day acquitted for the second time in two days before Justice Vernon Davis, of the Supreme Court, on indictments charging him with participation in the 1907 election frauds. His attorney was Abe Levy. Deputy Attorney-General Palmer represented the prosecution. One indictment charged Acritelli with

making false answers to an elector, constituting a misdemeanor. The second charged a felony in alleging that Coroner Acritelli aided and abetted false registration from his home, No. 186 Lexington avenue.

The evidence submitted at the first trial was read to the jurors at the second trial, no witnesses appearing at today's proceedings. Acritelli's attorney made a motion that the case be taken from the hands of the jurors on the ground that no evidence tending to show the Coroner guilty of any crime was submitted. Mr. Palmer objected. Justice Davis then directed the jurors to return a verdict of acquittal.

HAS 153 FEWER SALOONS. PROVISIONS, R. I., Dec. 1.—Under the provisions of the new Liquor law 153 saloons in this city closed their doors last night. The downtown section of Providence is the part especially affected by the new law, which limits saloons to one for every 500 of population.

STOW, Mass., Oct. 12, 1908. Dear Dr. Thomas—I am able to speak most emphatically of the great value of your wonderful discovery, which you have named STOMACH-EASE. Suffering from severe attacks of indigestion after taking the morning meal, I took one of your tablets and in a few seconds my indigestion was relieved. Certain, as you say, "real live results" attend their use. Wherever taken they will not wish to be without them. Sincerely yours, REV. G. H. MORRIS.

WHAT OTHERS SAY: Mrs. L. says, "STOMACH-EASE is worth its weight in gold. It cured me of indigestion." Mr. E. G. writes, "Headaches, all gone. I did not think it possible." Mr. J. I. says, "No longer dread death from kidney disease. STOMACH-EASE is a wonderful remedy." Mr. W. E. writes, "Every one is speaking of my changed expression. No wonder, for I feel so much better." Mrs. M. says, "STOMACH-EASE has cured my indigestion. My heart is trembling on account of gas in stomach, and friend told me STOMACH-EASE cured her." Mrs. B. writes, "Send another supply of STOMACH-EASE, also some of your cones." Mr. W. G. writes, "Suicidal tendency has passed. Thanks to STOMACH-EASE."

If your case is a complicated one, write to Dr. Thomas personally, at room 3-A 322 West 42nd Street, and he will give you his advice free.

SPECIAL OFFER: 50% REDUCTION. The regular price of STOMACH-EASE is \$1.00 a box, but Dr. Thomas has authorized the stores to sell immediately their present supply at a hot price. Call before it is exhausted. For sale by Hegerman & Co., 200 Broadway, 21 Park Row, Broadway and Hester, Broadway and 2d St., 7th Ave. and 125th St., 14th Ave. and 23d St., 15th Ave. and 24th St., 16th Ave. and 25th St., 17th Ave. and 26th St., 18th Ave. and 27th St., 19th Ave. and 28th St., 20th Ave. and 29th St., 21st Ave. and 30th St., 22nd Ave. and 31st St., 23rd Ave. and 32nd St., 24th Ave. and 33rd St., 25th Ave. and 34th St., 26th Ave. and 35th St., 27th Ave. and 36th St., 28th Ave. and 37th St., 29th Ave. and 38th St., 30th Ave. and 39th St., 31st Ave. and 40th St., 32nd Ave. and 41st St., 33rd Ave. and 42nd St., 34th Ave. and 43rd St., 35th Ave. and 44th St., 36th Ave. and 45th St., 37th Ave. and 46th St., 38th Ave. and 47th St., 39th Ave. and 48th St., 40th Ave. and 49th St., 41st Ave. and 50th St., 42nd Ave. and 51st St., 43rd Ave. and 52nd St., 44th Ave. and 53rd St., 45th Ave. and 54th St., 46th Ave. and 55th St., 47th Ave. and 56th St., 48th Ave. and 57th St., 49th Ave. and 58th St., 50th Ave. and 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